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The health of Liverpool is better than for some years, the death rate for the past week being the lowest for the corresponding week for five years. The precautions I wrote of in my last report against Glasgow are still in force, although there has been no new case for almost three weeks. The work here is running smoothly and with little friction with the shipping people.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

Special regulations against plague.

PARIS, FRANCE, *October 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith translation of the special regulations now in force against plague at the various ports of France. This translation is arranged to bring it up to date, including the last decree officially published October 3.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Special measures to be taken against plague.

The sanitary régime applicable to vessels arriving with bill of health indicating plague (or with clean bill of health if under conditions of article 54 of ruling of January 4, 1896), differs according as the vessel is acquitted (indemn^é), suspected, or infected.

VESSELS ACQUITTED.

The vessel indemn^é (having had neither death nor case of plague on board either before departure during the voyage or at the time of arrival) will be submitted to the following régime :

First. Medical inspection of passengers and crew.

Second. Disinfection of dirty linen, personal effects in use, bedding, as well as all other objects or baggage that the sanitary officer of the port considers contaminated.

If the vessel has left the locality contaminated by plague more than ten days, the measures above will be immediately taken and the vessel given free pratique. If the vessel left the contaminated locality less than ten days before, a sanitary passport will be delivered to each passenger, indicating the day when the vessel left the contaminated port, the name of the passenger and that of the commune where he states he is going. The sanitary authority gives at the same time notice of the departure of the passenger to the mayor of that commune and calls his attention to the necessity of watching said passenger from a sanitary standpoint until the expiration of the ten days, to date from the departure of the vessel. (Surveillance Sanitaire.)

The crew will be submitted to the same surveillance. The discharge of cargo shall be begun only after all the passengers are landed. The sanitary officer can order the disinfection of all or a part of the vessel, but this disinfection will be done only after all passengers are disembarked. In all cases the drinking water on board will be renewed and the bilge water discharged after being disinfected.

SUSPECTED VESSELS.

A suspected vessel (on board of which there have been 1 or many cases of plague confirmed or suspected at the time of departure, during the voyage, but no new cases during the last twelve days) shall be submitted to the following régime :

First. Medical inspection of the passengers and crew.

Second. Disinfection of dirty linen, personal effects in use, bedding, as well as all other objects or baggage that the sanitary officer of the port considers contaminated.

The passengers will be disembarked as soon as possible after these operations are

completed. To each one is delivered a sanitary passport, giving the date of the arrival of the vessel, the name of the passenger and that of the commune to which he is going. The sanitary officer gives at the same time notice of the departure of the passenger to the mayor of that commune, and calls his attention to the necessity of keeping watch on him from a sanitary standpoint for a period of five days from the arrival of the vessel.

The crew is submitted to the same surveillance. The drinking water on board is renewed and the bilge water discharged after being disinfected. The discharge of cargo is commenced only after all passengers are landed. The disinfection of the vessel is obligatory and is done after the passengers are landed and the merchandise discharged.

INFECTED VESSELS.

An infected vessel (having or having had one or many cases of plague confirmed or suspected during the last twelve days) will be submitted to the following régime:

First. The sick will be immediately disembarked and isolated until well.

Second. The other persons will then be landed as rapidly as possible and put under an observation of which the duration varies according to the sanitary condition of the vessel and the date of the last case. The duration of this observation can not exceed ten days after landing or after the last case occurring among the persons landed. These are divided into as many groups as possible in order that, should a case occur in one group, the duration of the isolation shall not be lengthened for all the passengers.

Third. Soiled linen, effects in use, bedding, and all other objects or baggage that the sanitary officer of the port considers contaminated shall be disinfected.

Fourth. The drinking water shall be renewed and the bilge water discharged after being disinfected.

Fifth. The disinfection of the vessel, or the contaminated part of it, shall be done after the discharge of the passengers and cargo, if the latter is to be discharged.

The unloading of freight shall be begun after the passengers are landed, and the disinfection of the vessel begun only after this is discharged.

II.

In all cases the persons who have had charge of the total or partial disinfection of the vessel who have come on board before or during the disinfection of the vessel, or the discharge and disinfection of the cargo, or who have remained on board during these operations shall be isolated for a period to be fixed by the sanitary officer, and which can not exceed ten days from the end of these operations for vessels whose bill of health indicates plague at port of departure.

The vessel shall be isolated until the freight is discharged and the disinfection completed.

III.

It is forbidden until further ordered to import into France and Algeria drills, rags, fresh animal débris, horns, or hoofs, coming directly or indirectly from any locality where the presence of plague has been proved.

IV.

It is also forbidden to ship in transit through France or Algeria the articles indicated in Article III above whenever an unloading or manipulation of any kind is necessary during this transit.

V.

The following will be admitted after disinfection:

Wools raw or manufactured coming directly from any locality contaminated by plague, linen for wearing having or having not been worn, cloths or clothing having or having not been worn, raw hides and fresh skins coming directly or indirectly from any locality where the presence of plague has been proved.

VI.

(Substituted for article repealed by decree published October 3, 1900.)

Vessels coming from localities known to be infected by plague or carrying the articles enumerated in Article III of the decree of April 15, 1897 (namely the foregoing), can not enter France or Algeria except by the ports of Dunkerque, Havre, St. Nazaire, Pauillac, Marseilles, and Algiers.

VII.

Any package containing any of the objects mentioned in Articles III and V above and coming either from the ports situated between the mouth of the Ganges and the Red Sea including Ceylon and the ports of the Persian Gulf, or from one of the ports of the Red Sea or a Mediterranean port of Egypt except those known to be infected by plague, must be accompanied by a certificate of origin, viséed by a French consular agent.

GERMANY.

Plague in Madagascar.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *October 16, 1900.*

SIR: * * * A telegram from Antananarivo states that notwithstanding all precautionary measures plague has broken out in Tamatave (Madagascar).

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Steamship Dolphin at Calais reported infected with plague.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *October 18, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that according to to-days' press dispatches the steamer *Dolphin*, engaged in trade between London and Calais (France), is in the harbor of Calais infected with plague. The steamer was disinfected throughout. In the future all steamers and cargo from London will be disinfected.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *October 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended October 16, 1900. The health of Livingston remains good. No deaths reported for the week. October 10 inspected the steamship *Managua*, Olvik; crew, 16; passengers, none; cargo, green fruit; all in good sanitary condition. Certificate inclosed. Dating from October 15, New Orleans has removed quarantine against passengers—of course after they had complied with the usual regulations.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Report from La Ceiba—Fruit port.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *October 6, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended October 6, 1900: Six vessels cleared from this port for the United